Vol. 61 No. 68 Monday, April 8, 1996 p. 15565

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 148, 268, 271, and 403

RIN 2050-AD38

[EPA # 530-Z-96-002; FRL-5438-3]

Land Disposal Restrictions Phase III--Decharacterized Wastewaters, Carbamate Wastes, and Spent Potliners

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is promulgating treatment standards for hazardous wastes from the production of carbamate pesticides and from primary aluminum production under its Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) program. The purpose of the LDR program, authorized by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), is to minimize short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment due to land disposal of hazardous wastes.

The Agency is also amending the treatment standards for hazardous wastes that exhibit the characteristic of reactivity. The rule also begins the process of amending existing treatment standards for wastewaters which are hazardous because they display the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. These wastes are sometimes treated in lagoons whose ultimate discharge is regulated under the Clean Water Act, and sometimes injected into deepwells which are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Prior to today's rule, the treatment standard for these wastes required only removal of the characteristic property. Today's revised treatment standards require treatment, not only to remove the characteristic, but also to treat any underlying hazardous constituents which may be present in the wastes. Therefore, these revised treatment standards will minimize threats from exposure to hazardous constituents which may potentially migrate from these lagoons or wells. Finally, EPA is codifying as a rule its existing Enforcement Policy that combustion of inorganic wastes is an impermissible form of treatment because hazardous constituents are being diluted rather than effectively treated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rule is effective on April 8, 1996, except: Sections 148.18(a), 268.39(a), (b), and (f), which are effective on July 1, 1996; and Sections 148.18(b) and 268.39(c), which are effective on January 8, 1997; and Sections 148.1 (a), (b), and (d), 148.3, 148.4, 148.18 (c) and (d), 148.20(a), 268.1(e), 268.2 (k) and (l), 268.3 (a) and (b), 268.9 (d),

(e), (f), and (g), 268.39 (d) and (e), 268.44(a), and 403.5 (c) and (d), which are effective on April 8, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Supporting materials are available for viewing in the RCRA information Center (RIC), located at Crystal Gateway One, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, First Floor, Arlington, VA. The Docket Identification Number is F-96-PH3F-FFFFF. The RCRA Docket is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, except for Federal holidays. The public must make an appointment to review docket materials by calling (703) 603-9230. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory document at no cost. Additional copies cost $0.15 per page.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information on the LDR program, contact the RCRA Hotline at 800-424-9346 (toll-free) or 703-412-9810 locally. For general information on today's rule, contact Peggy Vyas in the Office of Solid Waste, phone 703-308-8594.

>>>> The preamble has not been included in this file. <<<<

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

>>>> Part 148 has not been included because it is not required as part of a State's Hazardous Waste
Program. <<<<

* * * * *

PART 268--LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

7. The authority citation for part 268 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6905, 6912(a), 6921, and 6924.

Subpart A--General

8. Section 268.1 is amended in paragraph (e)(3) by removing the period at the end of the paragraph and adding ``; or'' in its place, by revising paragraph (e)(4) and by removing paragraph (e)(5) to read as follows:

§ 268.1 Purpose, scope and applicability.
* * * * *
(e) * * *
(4) De minimis losses of characteristic wastes to wastewaters are not considered to be prohibited wastes and are defined as:
(i) Losses from normal material handling operations (e.g. spills from the unloading or transfer of materials from bins or other containers, leaks from pipes, valves or other devices used to transfer materials); minor leaks of process equipment, storage

tanks or containers; leaks from well-maintained pump packings and seals; sample purgings; and relief device discharges; discharges from safety showers and rinsing and cleaning of personal safety equipment; rinsate from empty containers or from containers that are rendered empty by that rinsing; and laboratory wastes not exceeding one per cent of the total flow of wastewater into the facility's headworks on an annual basis, or with a combined annualized average concentration not exceeding one part per million in the headworks of the facility's wastewater treatment or pretreatment facility; or

(ii) Decharacterized wastes which are injected into Class I nonhazardous wells which wastes combined volume is less than one per cent of the total flow at the wellhead on an annualized basis, is no greater than 10,000 gallons per day, and in which any underlying hazardous constituents in the characteristic wastes are present at the point of generation at levels less than ten times the treatment standards found at § 268.48.

* * * * *

9. Section 268.2 is amended by revising paragraphs (f) and (i), and by adding paragraphs (j), (k), and (l) to read as follows:

§ 268.2 Definitions applicable in this part.

* * * * *

(f) "Wastewaters" are wastes that contain less than 1% by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1% by weight total suspended solids (TSS).

* * * * *

(i) "Underlying hazardous constituent" means any constituent listed in § 268.48, Table UTS--Universal Treatment Standards, except fluoride, vanadium, and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste, at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards.

(j) "Inorganic metal-bearing waste" is one for which EPA has established treatment standards for metal hazardous constituents, and which does not otherwise contain significant organic or cyanide content as described in § 268.3(b)(1), and is specifically listed in appendix XI of this part.

(k) "End-of-pipe" refers to the point where effluent is discharged to the environment.

(l) "Stormwater impoundments" are surface impoundments which receive wet weather flow, and only receive process waste during wet weather events.

10. Section 268.3 is revised to read as follows:

§ 268.3 Dilution prohibited as a substitute for treatment.

(a) No generator, transporter, handler, or owner or operator of a treatment, storage, or disposal facility shall in any way

dilute a restricted waste or the residual from treatment of a restricted waste as a substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with subpart D of this part, to circumvent the effective date of a prohibition in subpart C of this part, to otherwise avoid a prohibition in subpart C of this part, or to circumvent a land disposal prohibition imposed by RCRA section 3004.

(b) Dilution of wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit a hazardous characteristic in a treatment system which treats wastes subsequently discharged to a water of the United States pursuant to a permit issued under section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), or which treats wastes for the purposes of pretreatment requirements under section 307 of the CWA, or zero discharge systems with wastewater treatment equivalent to these systems, is not impermissible dilution, so long as the § 268.48 universal treatment standards are met at the point of discharge, or at a prior point of compliance specified under a CWA permit, for all underlying hazardous constituents reasonably expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste.

(c) Combustion of the hazardous waste codes listed in Appendix XI of this part is prohibited, unless the waste, at the point of generation, or after any bona fide treatment such as cyanide destruction prior to combustion, can be demonstrated to comply with one or more of the following criteria (unless otherwise specifically prohibited from combustion):

(1) the waste contains hazardous organic constituents or cyanide at levels exceeding the constituent-specific treatment standard found in § 268.48;

(2) The waste consists of organic, debris-like materials (e.g., wood, paper, plastic, or cloth) contaminated with an inorganic metal-bearing hazardous waste;

(3) The waste, at point of generation, has reasonable heating value such as greater than or equal to 5000 BTU per pound;

(4) The waste is co-generated with wastes for which combustion is a required method of treatment;

(5) The waste is subject to Federal and/or State requirements necessitating reduction of organics (including biological agents); or

(6) The waste contains greater than 1% Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

11. Section 268.7 is amended by revising the last sentence of paragraph (a) introductory text, paragraphs (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2)(i)(B), (a)(3)(ii), (b)(4)(ii), (b)(5)(iv), by removing ``268.45';'' at the end of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) and adding ``268.45'; and'' in its place, by removing ``; and,'' at the end of paragraph (a)(1)(v) and adding a period in its place, by removing paragraph (a)(1)(vi), and by adding paragraph (b)(5)(v) to read as follows:

§ 268.7 Waste analysis and recordkeeping.

(a) * * * If the generator determines that his waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability (D001) (and is not in the High TOC Ignitable Liquids Subcategory or is not treated by CMBST or RORGS of § 268.42, Table 1), and/or the characteristic of corrosivity (D002), and/or reactivity (D003), and/or the characteristic of organic toxicity (D012-D043), and is prohibited under § 268.37, § 268.38, and § 268.39, the generator must determine the underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in § 268.2, in the D001, D002, D003, or D012-D043 wastes.

(1) * * *

(ii) The waste constituents that the treater will monitor, if monitoring will not include all regulated constituents, for wastes F001-F005, F039, D001, D002, D003, and D012-D043. Generators must also include whether the waste is a nonwastewater or wastewater (as defined in § 268.2 (d) and (f), and indicate the subcategory of the waste (such as ``D003 reactive cyanide''), if applicable;

* * * * *

(2) * * *

(i) * * *

(B) The waste constituents that the treater will monitor, if monitoring will not include all regulated constituents, for wastes F001-F005, F039, D001, D002, D003, and D012-D043. Generators must also include whether the waste is a nonwastewater or wastewater (as defined in § 268.2(d) and (f)) and indicate the subcategory of the waste (such as ``D003 reactive cyanide''), if applicable;

* * * * *

(3) * * *

(ii) The waste constituents that the treater will monitor, if monitoring will not include all regulated constituents, for wastes F001-F005, F039, D001, D002, D003, and D012-D043. Generators must also include whether the waste is a nonwastewater or wastewater (as defined in § 268.2(d) and (f)), and indicate the subcategory of the waste (such as ``D003 reactive cyanide''), if applicable;

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) * * *

(ii) The waste constituents to be monitored, if monitoring will not include all regulated constituents, for wastes F001-F005, F039, D001, D002, D003, and D012-D043. Generators must also include whether the waste is a nonwastewater or wastewater (as defined in § 268.2(d) and (f), and indicate the subcategory of the waste (such as D003 reactive cyanide), if applicable;

* * * * *

(5) * * *

(iv) For characteristic wastes D001, D002, D003, and D012-D043 that are: subject to the treatment standards in § 268.40 (other

than those expressed as a required method of treatment); that are reasonably expected to contain underlying hazardous constituents as defined in § 268.2(i); are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic; and are then sent off-site for treatment of underlying hazardous constituents, the certification must state the following:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 268.40 to remove the hazardous characteristic. This decharacterized waste contains underlying hazardous constituents that require further treatment to meet universal treatment standards. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

(v) For characteristic wastes D001, D002, D003 and D012-D043 that contain underlying hazardous constituents as defined in § 268.2(i) that are treated on-site to remove the hazardous characteristic and to treat underlying hazardous constituents to levels in § 268.48 Universal Treatment Standards, the certification must state the following:

I certify under penalty of law that the waste has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 268.40 to remove the hazardous characteristic, and that underlying hazardous constituents, as defined in § 268.2, have been treated on-site to meet the § 268.48 Universal Treatment Standards. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

* * * * *

§ 268.8 [Removed and reserved]

12. Section 268.8 is removed and reserved.

13. Section 268.9 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (d) introductory text, (d)(1)(i), and (d)(1)(ii), and by adding paragraphs (d)(3), (e), (f), and (g) to read as follows:

§ 268.9 Special rules regarding wastes that exhibit a characteristic.

(a) The initial generator of a solid waste must determine each EPA Hazardous Waste Number (waste code) applicable to the waste in order to determine the applicable treatment standards under subpart D of this part. For purposes of this part 268, the waste will carry the waste code for any applicable listing under 40 CFR part 261, subpart D. In addition, the waste will carry one or more of the waste codes under 40 CFR part 261, subpart C, where the waste exhibits a characteristic, except in the case when the treatment standard for the waste code listed in 40 CFR part 261, subpart D operates in lieu of the standard for the waste code under 40 CFR part 261, subpart C, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section. If the generator determines that his waste displays a hazardous characteristic (and the waste is not a D004-

-D011 waste, a High TOC D001, or is not treated by CMBST, or RORGS of § 268.42, Table 1), the generator must determine what underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in § 268.2), are reasonably expected to be present above the universal treatment standards found in § 268.48.

* * * * *

(d) Wastes that exhibit a characteristic are also subject to § 268.7 requirements, except that once the waste is no longer hazardous, a one-time notification and certification must be placed in the generators or treaters files and sent to the EPA region or authorized state, except for those facilities discussed in paragraph (f) of this section. The notification and certification that is placed in the generators or treaters files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the EPA region or an authorized state on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to the EPA region or authorized state by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31.

(1) * * *

(i) For characteristic wastes other than those managed on site in a wastewater treatment system subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA), zero-dischargers engaged in CWA-equivalent treatment, or Class I nonhazardous injection wells, the name and address of the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste shipment; and

(ii) For all characteristic wastes, a description of the waste as initially generated, including the applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s), treatability group(s), and underlying hazardous constituents.

* * * * *

(3) For characteristic wastes whose ultimate disposal will be into a Class I nonhazardous injection well, and compliance with the treatment standards found in § 268.48 for underlying hazardous constituents is achieved through pollution prevention that meets the criteria set out at 40 CFR 148.1(d), the following information must also be included:

(i) A description of the pollution prevention mechanism and when it was implemented if already complete;

(ii) The mass of each underlying hazardous constituent before pollution prevention;

(iii) The mass of each underlying hazardous constituent that must be removed, adjusted to reflect variations in mass due to normal operating conditions; and

(iv) The mass reduction of each underlying hazardous constituent that is achieved.

(e) For decharacterized wastes managed on-site in a wastewater treatment system subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) or zero-dischargers engaged in CWA-equivalent treatment, compliance with the treatment standards found at § 268.48 must be monitored

quarterly, unless the treatment is aggressive biological treatment, in which case compliance must be monitored annually. Monitoring results must be kept in on-site files for 5 years.

(f) For decharacterized wastes managed on-site in a wastewater treatment system subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) for which all underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in § 268.2), are addressed by a CWA permit, this compliance must be documented and this documentation must be kept in on-site files.

(g) For characteristic wastes whose ultimate disposal will be into a Class I nonhazardous injection well which qualifies for the de minimis exclusion described in § 268.1, information supporting that qualification must be kept in on-site files.

§§ 268.10-268.12 [Removed and Reserved]

14. Sections 268.10 through 268.12 are removed and reserved.

15. Section 268.39 is added to subpart C to read as follows:

§ 268.39 Waste specific prohibitions--End-of-pipe CWA, CWA-equivalent, and Class I nonhazardous injection well treatment standards; spent aluminum potliners; and carbamate wastes.

(a) On July 8, 1996, the wastes specified in 40 CFR 261.32 as EPA Hazardous Waste numbers K156-K161; and in 40 CFR 261.33 as EPA Hazardous Waste numbers P127, P128, P185, P188-P192, P194, P196-P199, P201-P205, U271, U277-U280, U364-U367, U372, U373, U375-U379, U381-U387, U389-U396, U400-U404, U407, and U409-U411 are prohibited from land disposal. In addition, soil and debris contaminated with these wastes are prohibited from land disposal.

(b) On July 8, 1996 the wastes identified in 40 CFR 261.23 as D003 that are managed in systems other than those whose discharge is regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA), or that inject in Class I deep wells regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), or that are zero dischargers that engage in CWA-equivalent treatment before ultimate land disposal, are prohibited from land disposal. This prohibition does not apply to unexploded ordnance and other explosive devices which have been the subject of an emergency response (such D003 wastes are prohibited unless they meet the treatment standard of DEACT before land disposal (see § 268.40)).

(c) On July 8, 1996, the wastes specified in 40 CFR 261.32 as EPA Hazardous Waste number K088 are prohibited from land disposal. In addition, soil and debris contaminated with these wastes are prohibited from land disposal.

(d) On April 8, 1998, decharacterized wastes managed in surface impoundments whose discharge is regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA), or decharacterized wastes managed by zero dischargers in surface impoundments or tanks that engage in CWA-equivalent treatment before ultimate land disposal are prohibited from land disposal. The following are exceptions to this requirement:

(1) Surface impoundments which are permitted under subtitle C of RCRA;

(2) Storm water impoundments as defined in § 268.2;

(3) Surface impoundments which are part of facilities in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industrial category.

(e) On April 8, 1998, Radioactive wastes mixed with K088, K156-K161, P127, P128, P185, P188-P192, P194, P196-P199, P201-P205, U271, U277-U280, U364-U367, U372, U373, U375-U379, U381-U387, U389-U396, U400-U404, and U407, U409-U411 are also prohibited from land disposal. In addition, soil and debris contaminated with these radioactive mixed wastes are prohibited from land disposal.

(f) Between July 8, 1996 and April 8, 1998, the wastes included in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section may be disposed in a landfill or surface impoundment, only if such unit is in compliance with the requirements specified in § 268.5(h)(2).

(g) The requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section do not apply if:

(1) The wastes meet the applicable treatment standards specified in Subpart D of this part;

(2) Persons have been granted an exemption from a prohibition pursuant to a petition under § 268.6, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;

(3) The wastes meet the applicable alternate treatment standards established pursuant to a petition granted under § 268.44;

(4) Persons have been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition pursuant to § 268.5, with respect to these wastes covered by the extension.

(h) To determine whether a hazardous waste identified in this section exceeds the applicable treatment standards specified in § 268.40, the initial generator must test a sample of the waste extract or the entire waste, depending on whether the treatment standards are expressed as concentrations in the waste extract or the waste, or the generator may use knowledge of the waste. If the waste contains constituents in excess of the applicable Subpart D levels, the waste is prohibited from land disposal, and all requirements of this part 268 are applicable, except as otherwise specified.

16. Section 268.40 is amended by revising paragraph (e) and the table at the end of § 268.40 to read as follows:

§ 268.40 Applicability of treatment standards.

* * * * *

(e) For characteristic wastes (D001-D043) that are subject to treatment standards in the following table ``Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes,'' all underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in § 268.2(i)) must meet Universal Treatment Standards, found in § 268.48, ``Table UTS,'' prior to land disposal.

(1) When these wastes are managed in wastewater treatment systems regulated by the Clean Water Act (CWA), compliance with the treatment standards must be achieved no later than ``end-of-pipe'' as defined in § 268.2(k); or

(2) When these wastes are managed in CWA-equivalent treatment systems and tank-based systems that discharge onto the land, compliance with the treatment standards must be achieved no later than the point the wastewater is released to the land (e.g., spray irrigation, discharge to dry river beds, placed into evaporation ponds); or

(3) When these wastes are managed in Class I nonhazardous injection wells, compliance with the treatment standards must be achieved no later than the well head; or

(4) For all other, compliance with the treatment standard must be met prior to land disposal as defined in § 268.2(c).

* * * * *

Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes

* * * * *

Note: Amendments to the § 268.40 table "Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes" are not included in this file. Amendments to this table were made April 8, 1996 (61 FR 15565 and 61 FR 15660), June 28, 1996 (61 FR 33680) and July 10, 1996 (61 FR 36419). Because these Federal Register notices will be consolidated into a single checklist, Revision Checklist 151, the table has been compiled only once. The table combining the corrections of April 8, 1996 (61 FR 15565 and 61 FR 15660), June 28, 1996 (61 FR 33680) and July 10, 1996 (61 FR 36419) can be found in the file FR151-4.ZIP.

17. In § 268.42 Table 1. is amended by revising the entry ``CMBST'' to read as follows:

§ 268.42 Treatment standards expressed as specified technologies.

* * * * *

TABLE 1.--TECHNOLOGY CODES AND DESCRIPTION OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED STANDARDS

Technology code	Description of technology-based standards
* * * *	
CMBST:	High temperature organic destruction technologies, such as combustion in incinerators, boilers, or industrial furnaces operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O, or 40 CFR part 265, subpart O, or 40 CFR part 266, subpart H, and in other units operated in accordance with applicable technical operating requirements; and certain non-combustive technologies, such as the Catalytic Extraction Process.
* * * *	

* * * * *

18. Section 268.44 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 268.44 Variance from a treatment standard.

(a) Where the treatment standard is expressed as a concentration in a waste or waste extract and a waste cannot be

treated to the specified level, or where the treatment technology is not appropriate to the waste, the generator or treatment facility may petition the Administrator for a variance from the treatment standard. The petitioner must demonstrate that because the physical or chemical properties of the waste differs significantly from wastes analyzed in developing the treatment standard, the waste cannot be treated to specified levels or by the specified methods. The petitioner may also demonstrate that it is treating underlying hazardous constituents in characteristically hazardous wastewaters by sending the waste to a properly designed and operated BAT/PSES system, which may not be achieving the treatment standards found in § 268.48.

* * * * *

19.In § 268.48 the table in paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 268.48 Universal treatment standards.

(a) * * *

Note: §268.48(a) Table amendments are not included in this file. Further amendments were made June 28, 1996 (61 FR 33680). Because these Federal Register notices will be consolidated into a single checklist, Revision Checklist 151, the table has been compiled only once. The table combining the corrections of April 8, 1996 (61 FR 15565) and June 28, 1996 (61 FR 33680) can be found in the file FR151-3.ZIP.

20. Appendix XI is added to part 268 to read as follows:

Appendix XI to Part 268--Metal Bearing Wastes Prohibited From Dilution in a Combustion Unit According to 40 CFR 268.3(c) [1]

Waste code	Waste description
D004	Toxicity Characteristic for Arsenic.
D005	Toxicity Characteristic for Barium.
D006	Toxicity Characteristic for Cadmium.
D007	Toxicity Characteristic for Chromium.
D008	Toxicity Characteristic for Lead.
D009	Toxicity Characteristic for Mercury.
D010	Toxicity Characteristic for Selenium.
D011	Toxicity Characteristic for Silver.
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.
F012	Quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum car washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.

K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell processes in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.
K106	Sludges from the mercury cell processes for making chlorine.
P010	Arsenic acid H_3AsO_4
P011	Arsenic oxide As_2O_5
P012	Arsenic trioxide
P013	Barium cyanide
P015	Beryllium
P029	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
P074	Nickel cyanide $Ni(CN)_2$
P087	Osmium tetroxide
P099	Potassium silver cyanide
P104	Silver cyanide
P113	Thallic oxide
P114	Thallium (I) selenite
P115	Thallium (I) sulfate
P119	Ammonium vanadate
P120	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5
P121	Zinc cyanide.
U032	Calcium chromate.

U145	Lead phosphate.
U151	Mercury.
U204	Selenious acid.
U205	Selenium disulfide.
U216	Thallium (I) chloride.
U217	Thallium (I) nitrate.

[1] A combustion unit is defined as any thermal technology subject to 40 CFR part 264, subpart O; Part 265, subpart O; and/or 266, subpart H.

* * * * *

>>>> Part 271 has not been included because it is not required as part of a State's Hazardous Waste
Program. <<<<

>>>> Part 403 has not been included because it is not required as part of a State's Hazardous Waste
Program. <<<<

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 96-7597 Filed 4-5-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P